107TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S. 494

AMENDMENT

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

December 4, 2001.

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 494) entitled "An Act to provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic recovery in Zimbabwe", do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

- 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Zimbabwe Democracy
- 3 and Economic Recovery Act of 2001".
- 4 SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
- 5 It is the policy of the United States to support the peo-
- 6 ple of Zimbabwe in their struggle to effect peaceful, demo-
- 7 cratic change, achieve broad-based and equitable economic
- 8 growth, and restore the rule of law.
- 9 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
- 10 In this Act:
- 11 (1) International financial institutions.—
- 12 The term "international financial institutions"
- means the multilateral development banks and the
- 14 International Monetary Fund.

1 (2) Multilateral development banks.—The 2 term "multilateral development banks" means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-3 ment, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-Amer-5 ican Development Bank, the Asian Development 6 7 Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation. 8 the African Development Bank, the African Develop-9 ment Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction 10 and Development, and the Multilateral Investment 11 Guaranty Agency.

12 SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECO-

13 NOMIC RECOVERY.

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(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Through economic mismanagement, undemocratic practices, and the costly deployment of troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of Zimbabwe has rendered itself ineligible to participate in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund programs, which would otherwise be providing substantial resources to assist in the recovery and modernization of Zimbabwe's economy. The people of Zimbabwe have thus been denied the economic and

- democratic benefits envisioned by the donors to such
 programs, including the United States.
- 3 (2) In September 1999 the IMF suspended its 4 support under a "Stand By Arrangement", approved 5 the previous month, for economic adjustment and re-6 form in Zimbabwe.
 - (3) In October 1999, the International Development Association (in this section referred to as the "IDA") suspended all structural adjustment loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.
- 12 (4) In May 2000, the IDA suspended all other 13 new lending to the Government of Zimbabwe.
- 14 (5) In September 2000, the IDA suspended dis-15 bursement of funds for ongoing projects under pre-16 viously-approved loans, credits, and guarantees to the 17 Government of Zimbabwe.
- 18 (b) Support for Democratic Transition and Eco-19 Nomic Recovery.—
- 20 (1) BILATERAL DEBT RELIEF.—Upon receipt by
 21 the appropriate congressional committees of a certifi22 cation described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the
 23 Treasury shall undertake a review of the feasibility of
 24 restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sov-

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- ereign debt of Zimbabwe held by any agency of the
 United States Government.
 - (2) MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF AND OTHER FI-NANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that, upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury should—
 - (A) direct the United States executive director of each multilateral development bank to propose that the bank should undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that bank; and
 - (B) direct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to which the United States is a member to propose to undertake financial and technical support for Zimbabwe, especially support that is intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic recovery and development, the stabilization of the Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.
- 23 (c) Multilateral Financing Restriction.—Until 24 the President makes the certification described in subsection 25 (d), and except as may be required to meet basic human

1	needs or for good governance, the Secretary of the Treasury
2	shall instruct the United States executive director to each
3	international financial institution to oppose and vote
4	against—
5	(1) any extension by the respective institution of
6	any loan, credit, or guarantee to the Government of
7	$Zimbabwe;\ or$
8	(2) any cancellation or reduction of indebtedness
9	owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the United
10	States or any international financial institution.
11	(d) Presidential Certification That Certain
12	Conditions Are Satisfied.—A certification under this
13	subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate
14	congressional committees of a determination made by the
15	President that the following conditions are satisfied:
16	(1) Restoration of the rule of law.—The
17	rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including
18	respect for ownership and title to property, freedom of
19	speech and association, and an end to the lawlessness,
20	violence, and intimidation sponsored, condoned, or
21	tolerated by the Government of Zimbabwe, the ruling
22	party, and their supporters or entities.
23	(2) Election or pre-election conditions.—
24	Either of the following two conditions is satisfied:

- 1 (A) PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Zimbabwe
 2 has held a presidential election that is widely ac3 cepted as free and fair by independent inter4 national monitors, and the president-elect is free
 5 to assume the duties of the office.
 - (B) PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.—In the event the certification is made before the presidential election takes place, the Government of Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association.
 - (3) Commitment to Equitable, Legal, and Transparent Land Reform.—The Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an equitable, legal, and transparent land reform program consistent with agreements reached at the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998.
 - (4) FULFILLMENT OF AGREEMENT ENDING WAR
 IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.—The Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith effort to
 fulfill the terms of the Lusaka, Zambia, agreement on
 ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

1	(5) Military and national police subordi-
2	NATE TO CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Zimbabwean
3	Armed Forces, the National Police of Zimbabwe, and
4	other state security forces are responsible to and serve
5	the elected civilian government.
6	(e) Waiver.—The President may waive the provisions
7	of subsection (b)(1) or subsection (c), if the President deter-
8	mines that it is in the national interest of the United States
9	to do so.
10	SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, THE
11	FREE PRESS AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA, AND
12	THE RULE OF LAW.
13	(a) In General.—The President is authorized to pro-
14	vide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II of
15	the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to—
16	(1) support an independent and free press and
17	electronic media in Zimbabwe;
18	(2) support equitable, legal, and transparent
19	mechanisms of land reform in Zimbabwe, including
20	the payment of costs related to the acquisition of land
21	and the resettlement of individuals, consistent with
22	the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform
23	and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare,
24	Zimbabwe, in September 1998, or any subsequent
25	agreement relating thereto; and

1	(3) provide for democracy and governance pro-
2	grams in Zimbabwe.
3	(b) Funding.—Of the funds authorized to be appro-
4	priated to carry out part I and chapter 4 of part II of
5	the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2002—
6	(1) \$20,000,000 is authorized to be available to
7	provide the assistance described in subsection $(a)(2)$;
8	and
9	(2) \$6,000,000 is authorized to be available to
10	provide the assistance described in subsection $(a)(3)$.
11	(c) Supersedes Other Laws.—The authority in
12	this section supersedes any other provision of law.
13	SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ACTIONS TO BE
14	TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE
15	FOR VIOLENCE AND THE BREAKDOWN OF
16	THE RULE OF LAW IN ZIMBABWE.
17	It is the sense of Congress that the President should
18	begin immediate consultation with the governments of Eu-
19	ropean Union member states, Canada, and other appro-
20	priate foreign countries on ways in which to—
21	(1) identify and share information regarding in-
22	dividuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of
23	the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and in-
24	timidation in Zimbabwe:

1	(2) identify assets of those individuals held out-
2	$side\ Zimbabwe;$
3	(3) implement travel and economic sanctions
4	against those individuals and their associates and
5	families; and
6	(4) provide for the eventual removal or amend-
7	ment of those sanctions.
	Attest:

Clerk.